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STOCK MARKET HIGHER

IMPROVED DEMAND AFTER BANK STATEMENT CAME OUT.

Foreigners Do Not Respond Quickly

At New York was steady at

tile paper, 41/2@5 Sterling exchai tual business in 4.86% for demar

fifty days; post \$4.87@4.87½; comi 60%c; Mexican dollars, 48c. At London bar | St. Paul pref silver closed steady at 27% d an ounce.

The imports of specie were: Gold, \$54,705; silver, \$65,705. Imports of dry goods and merchandise at the port of New York were walued at \$9,586,652. Exports of gold and silver to all countries for the week aggregate \$782,806 silver bars and coin, and \$7,425 gold.

shows the following changes:

of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule. The New York Financier says: "The statement of the clearing house banks of New York city for the week ending Aug. 12 was unexpectedly favorable, the chief feature having been the heavy increase of \$6,388,800 in specie. There was a decrease of nearly the same amount in loans, and as deposits remained stationary, the gold expansion went to swell surplus reserve, bringing that Item to \$14,395,375, the highest point touched since June 24. There is no doubt that facthe previous statement, have been operative in the present exhibit. The transfer of gold aided in swelling the total for the current week, but a detailed analysis goes to show that four and a half millions of the entire specie gain is reported by one bank. This stitution also expanded its deposits by the same amount, so that the remaining clearing house banks really curtailed their outstanding deposits by that amount. It is not known whether the lending of pioney in this center by interior banks has influenced the statemet. If such has been the case the loan column might be expected to show it. Looked at in any light, however, the statement will go far towards restoring a better feeling. There has never been cause for appredisplay of strength such as chronicled will York will be called on to aid in the crop movement. Best advices now are that the interior cities are well prepared to handle the situation and there will be little, if any, drain on New York. There is notling in domestic exchange quotations to indicate Westward movement, and the season is close at hand when cereals and cotton will flow

Saturday's New York stock market started lower on foreign advices, London manifesting anxiety as to the future of the money market. Bears fostered the depression, trying to make capital out of the sittation in Prance and predicting a Southwestern freight-rate war. The strong bank statement, however, changed the tone of the market and the close showed net gains in the more active stocks. In the early weakness the grangers and high-priced specialties were the principal sufferers. Sugar, Brooklyn Transit, People's Gas and Amer-ican Steel and Wire declined about a point the decline and prices rallied rather quickly, but remained below Friday night's level. The duliness and hardness of the market which succeeded continued until the bank when the market immediately burst into great animation and developed a surprisingly buoyant tone. The stocks which had

were in a scramble to cover and bid prices up on themselves. Chicago Great Western debentures soared upwards by successive jumps, selling at 103½ at last, 5¼ above the lowest and 4½ net advance. Tennessee Coal also made a very vigorous advance to 86, a net gain of 3½. The closing of the market was active and firm at about the top. THE WEEK A SURPRISE.

What was generally expected to be a dull week in the stock market turned out to be a The strength has been largely in spots and groups and has been not a little due to heavy covering operations by large bear traders. At some points in the list there has been realizing going on at the same time and the readiness with which this was absorbed lessened the bearish sentiment. For the present money has become slightly easier and this has been a large factor in the strength of stocks. The buoyancy has been most conspicuous in stocks of companies in the metal industries, particulary the iron and steel industry. This was a logical response to the extraordinary conditions prevailing in that trade where orders for delivery in 1900 at the present high level of prices are increasing, showing s growing confidence in the continuance of the eager demand for iron and steel products. There has been special strength in other industrials, the causes of which have been left to guess work by the general public. The approach to the end of the period of anxiety regarding the crops has led to some buying of the railroads in the grain region, the conviction having become general that no setback to the country's prosperity will arise from the year's results to the agricultural industry. The outlook for the anthracite trade has led to strength in the group of railroads interested in the transportation branch of that trade. Quite a number of railroad stocks have enjoyed large gains from individual causes, such as prospective increases of dividends or setdements of competitive traffic disputes or movements towards absorption by more powerful companies. The financial centers of the world have continued to pay large attention to the developments of conditions in the money market in this country and the foreign exchanges at New York have

eign money centers. When the New York money market began to tend towards greater ease later in the week there was a significant hardening in the local rates for foreign exchange, and the Bank of England refrained from marking up its rate of discount on Thursday. The treasury's payment with drafts on the New York subtreasury for gold deposits at the San Francisco mint has been an appreciable factor in the easing of money at New York. But the principal cause was the offering of funds in New York from domestic centers. The only effect on rates was on those for call loans, lenders on time and bidders for commercial paper holding out stffly for the best and showing no anxiety to place loans. There is not so much Stevenson Building apprehension of a money squeeze, but there is no general expectation that money rates will work lower. Bonds have been rather quiet and price movements irregular. United States new fours have advanced 1/2 per cent.

moved quickly in response to the tone of the

local money market without regard to for-

Following is a list of stock sales yesterday, together with the closing bids:

day, together with the closing t	nus.
	Sales.
Atchison	400
Atchison pref	1,236
Baltimore & Ohio	2,200
Canadian Pacific	****
Canada Southern	
Central Pacific	900
Chesapeake & Ohio	800
Chicago Great Western	3,300
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	3,000
Chicago, Burnington & Quincy	
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	****
Chi., Ind. & Louisville pref	****
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	Terr.
Chicago & Northwestern	****
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	3,424
C., C., C. & St. L	1,900
Colorado Southern	
Colorado Southern 1st pref	
Colorado Southern 2d pref	****
Delaware & Hudson	250
Del., Lack. & Western	
Denver & Rio Grande	****
Denver & Rio Grande pref	****
Erie	200
Erie 1st pref	300
Great Northern pref	200
Hooking Cool	77.75.75
Hocking Coal	850
Hocking Valley	300
Illinois Central	****
lowa Central	100
lowa Central pref	
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	2,500
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Lake Erie & Western	
Lake Erie & Western pref	****
Lake Shore	
Louisville & Nashville	2,090
Manhattan L	126
Metropolitan Street-railway	1.250
Mexican Central	Grant St.
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,700
Minneapolis & St. Louis pref	100
Missouri Pacific	3.700
Mobile & Ohio	100
Winsonsi Vanna & Tana	100

Missouri, Kansas & Texas...... 300

Missouri, Kansas & Texas pref.... 5.400

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

icksilver pref

Yellow Jacket

New Jersey Central.....

	TON TOUR COMMISSIONS	A, 171 T	- 3
ce on This Side of the	Norfolk & Western	750	
Frank Markets	Norfolk & Western pref	487	
-Local Markets.	Northern Pacific	130	
	Northern Pacific pref	1,600	
	Ontario & Western		
	Oregon Ry. & Nav		
A	Oregon Ry. & Nav. pref	****	
Saturday money on call	Pennsylvania	6,300	- 2
per cent.; prime mercan-	Reading	200	
	Reading 1st pref		
per cent.	Reading 2d pref	****	
nge was steady with ac-	Rio Grande Western		
bannkers' bills at \$4.86@	Rio Grande Western pref	****	
	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	
nd, and at \$4.821/2@4.82% for	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pref		
ted rates, 34.8312@4.84 and	St. L. & San Francisco 2d pref	110	
	St. Louis Southwestern		
mercial bills, \$4.811/2.	St. Louis Southwestern pref		
ates tolkagiar har silver	Ct Deal	4 000	

New York Central.

St. Paul & Omaha..... Southern Pacific 3.205 Southern Railway 300 Southern Railway pref...... 3,700 Union Pacific 3,300 Union Pacific pref...... 300 Wabash pref Wheeling & Lake Erie..... Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pref Wisconsin Central The New York weekly bank statement

American Loans, decrease 6,395,200 American Cotton Oil...... 200 American Cotton Oil pref..... Circulation, increase 146,900 American Malting The banks now hold \$14,395,375 in excess American Malting pref. American Spirits

American Steel Hoop pref....... 1,810-American Steel and Wire...... 109 American Steel and Wire pref American Tin-plate pref..... American Tobacco pref..... Colorado Fuel and Iron..... 1,125 Continental Tobacco pref...... 1,600 Federal Steel pref..... General Electric Glucose Sugar pref..... International Paper International Paper pref..... National Biscuit pref..... National Lead National Lead pref...... 2.820 National Steel National Steel pref...... 1,000 New York Air-brake..... North American Pacific Coast Pacific Coast 1st pref..... Pacific Mail :.... Pressed Steel Car pref..... Pullman Palace Car..... Standard Rope and Twine Sugar prove beneficial in every way. The main question at present is to what extent New Tennessee Coal and Iron..... United States Leather..... United States Leather pref...... 1,225 United States Rubber. United States Rubber pref..... 220 UNITED STATES BONDS. outward in increasing quantities. The July figures now at hand show a decided gain in U. S. twos, registered threes, registered..... domestic product exports, and August and September are expected to make new rec-S. new fours, registered...... 129% ords in this particular, thus paving the way S. old fours, registered 11214 S. old fours, coupon..... S. fives, registered S. fives, coupon..... MINING STOCKS. -New York Quotations .-Crown Point Consolidated California and Virginia.

Calumet & Hecla

Saturday's Bank Statement. At Chicago-Clearings, \$17,713,667; balances, \$1,830,347. Sterling exchange, \$4.84 and \$4.871/2; New York exchange, 30c discount. At St. Louis-Clearings, \$4,459,670; bal-ances, \$1,050,978. Money, 4@6 per cent; New York exchange, 10c discount, par asked. At Cincinnati-Clearings, \$1,941,000. At New York-Clearings, \$170,101,617; balances, \$8,625,232.

At Boston-Clearings, \$21,440,323; balances

At Baltimore-Clearings, \$2,955,919; bal

At Philadelphia-Clearings, \$14,199,144; bal ances, \$3,288,928. LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Week of Quiet Trade in Most Lines, with Steady Prices. As usual during hot weather in August trad the past week in most lines was rather slow Still the grocers and commission merchants did a fair business. In all lines prices rule steady and firm on staple articles; also for dry goods, leather, drugs, hardware, iron and provisions. In fruits and vegetables there are more changes prices being governed by the volume of receipts. The local grain market showed more activity the latter part of the week, receipts increasing. All cereals are in good request at the following range of prices, as furnished by the secretary of the Board of Trade: gust, 68c; wagon wheat, 67c.

Wheat-No. 2 red, 68c; No. 3 red, 65@67c; Au Corn-No. 1 white, 32%c; No. 3 white (one color) 32%c; No. 4 white, 29% @31%c; No. 2 white mixed 32%c; No. 3 white mixed, 32c; No. 4 white mixed, 29@31c; No. 2 yellow, 321/4c; No. 3 yellow, 321/4c; No. 4 yellow, 291/4@311/4c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 3 mixed, 32c; No. 4 mixed, 29@33c; ear corn, 32c. Oats-No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 20c. Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$9.50@10; new No. 1 thy, \$9@9.50; No. 2 timothy, \$8.50@9. Inspections-Wheat: No. 3 red, 1 car; No. 4, rejected, 1; total, 3 cars. Corn: No. 3 white,

No. 2 mixed, 1; rejected, 3; total, 5 cars. Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices paid by shippers.)

Poultry-Hens, Sc; cocks, 3c; young chickens, 9c; hen turkeys, young and fat, 7c; young toms, 5c; young ducks, 5c; geese, 3c for ful teathered, 21/2c for plucked. Cheese-New York full cream, 10@11c; skims. 6@8c; domestic Swiss, 10@15c; brick, 12c; limbur-Butter-Choice, 101/2c; poor, 6@8c. Eggs-Candled, 10c.

Feathers-Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck, Beeswax-30c for yellow; 25c for dark. Wool-Medium, unwashed, 18@19c; tub-washed 0@25c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less. HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Green-salted Hides-No. 1, 8%c; No. 2, 7%c; No. calf, 10c; No. 2 calf, 81/2c.

Grease-White, 3c; yellow, 2½c; brown, 2½c, Tallow-No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2½c. Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Scarce and Stendy-Hogs Active and Higher-Sheep Steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12.-Cattle-Receipts light, shipments light. There were few on sale and the market was steady at yesterday's quotations: Feeders, good to choice 4.25@ 4.65 Stockers, common to good 3.50@ 4.50 Heifers, good to choice 4.25@ 4.75

 Heifers, fair to medium
 3.90@ 4.25

 Heifers, common and thin
 3.50@ 3.75

 Cows, good to choice
 3.85@ 4.25

 Cows, fair to medium
 3.40@ 3.75

 Cows, common and canners
 2.50@ 3.00

 Veals, common to medium
 3.50@ 5.00

 Veals, good to choice 6.00@ 7.00 Bulls, good to choice 3.65@ 4.00 Hogs-Receipts, 4,500; shipments fair. The market was fairly active, with packers and

shippers buying at 21/2/05c advance over yes terday's closing. All sold: Heavies\$4.60@4.65 Mixed 4.65@4.775 Lights 3.70/g/3.80 3.80@4.40 Sheep and Lambs-Receipts light; ship ments none. Little doing for want of stock The market was about steady:

Good to choice sheep\$3.75@4.25 Fair to medium sheep 3.25@3.60 Stockers, common to good 2.50@3.50 Spring lambs, good to choice 5.25@6.00 Spring lambs, common to mediu.... 4.00@5.00

Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12.-Cattle-Receipts, 5 Supply too light for market quotations. The re ceipts for the week were very liberal, with the strongest demand for the best offerings; choice slaughtering and feeding cattle showing an advance of 10@25c, while the plainer varieties are steady to a shade higher; heavy steers brought \$5.30@6; light steers, \$4.70@5.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@5; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.20@5.25 canners, \$2.50@3.20; Western steers, \$3.85@5.50 Texans, \$3.15@4.65. Hogs-Receipts, 3,125. Market active at 5c ad

vance. The rapid advance in light weights this week caused a wide spread in prices between lights and other grades; heavy hogs to-day, \$4.35@ 4.4216; mixed, \$4.35@4.55; light, \$4.40@4.621/4. Sheep-Receipts, 200. Unchanged prices. The in creased demand for stock and feeding varieties caused a further advance in prices this week of 10@25c. Slaughtering grades of good quality sol steady, with common kinds steady to 10c lower choice lambs, \$5.50@6; common, \$4.50@5.50; year lings, \$4@4.50; muttons, \$3.75@4.25; feeding lambs, \$3.50@4.25; feeding sheep, \$3.65@4.15; stockers, \$3.25 @4; culls, \$2.50@3.

EAST BUFFALO, Aug. 12 .- [Special.]-Ra Mansfield & Co., live stock commission dealers, report: Cattle-Receipts, 15 cars, about all Canada stockers. Market steady for good fat grades and unchanged for common and slippery lots; stockers steady for good well-bred and good colo lots from \$4.60 down; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.60 slow and unchanged for common and coarse veals Hogs-Receipts 23 cars, with hold-overs. Mar-

ket fairly active, but lower for all grades, with

the most decline on pigs and extremely heavy 4.50; grassers, \$4.75@4.80; pigs very dull; corn-fed \$4.60@4.75; skips and grassy lots, \$3.25@4.50; mixed packers and mediums, \$4.85@4.90; heavy grades, 4.65@4.75; grassy Michigans, \$4.60@4.65; roughs \$3.80@4.10; stags, \$3.25@3.60; closed steady. Sheep-Receipts, 10 cars, including hold-overs Market about steady; best lambs, \$6.25@6.50; culls to good, \$4.25@6; yearlings, \$4.50@5.25; sheep, \$2.25 @4.75; wethers, \$4.90@5.10; closed firm for lambs. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.-Cattle-Receipts, 100 Market dull and nominal; fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, \$5@6.10; beef steers, \$4@5.40; steers under 1,000 lbs, \$4@5.25; stockers

and feeders, \$2.75@4.50; cows and helfers, \$2.25@ canners, \$1.50@2.75; bulls, \$2@3.75; Texas and In dian steers, \$3.25@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.50@ Hogs-Receipts, 2,000. Market 5c higher; pig and lights, \$4.60@4.75; packers, \$4.40@4.60; butch ers, \$4.60@4.75. Sheep-Receipts, 100. Market dull and nomina native muttons, \$3.75@4; lambs, \$4.25@6.15; culis and bucks, \$2@4; stockers, \$2.50@3.75. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.-Few cattle were received

to-day and the market was almost entirely nor inal and prices in general were unchanged. On a good general demand hogs advanced 50 10c; heavy hogs were salable at \$3.95@4.721/2 mixed lots, \$4.30@4.75; light hogs, \$4.50@4.821/2 Sheep and lambs were strong at yesterday's advance; prime lambs were salable at \$6.60@ commoner lots at \$3.75@6.50; sheep brought \$26 for inferior lots up to \$4.50@5.10 for prime lots. Receipts-Cattle, 100; hogs, 10,000; sheep, 3,000. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.-Beeves-Receipts, 1,040. No trade of importance; feeling steady. Cables unchanged. Exports, 850 cattle and 5,002 quarters

of beef. Calves-Receipts none; no trading; feeling firm. Hogs-Receipts, 3,049. None for sale and market nominally steady. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 2,651. Market slow, but about steady; sheep, \$3.50@4.50; extra wethers, \$5.25; lambs, \$6@7; culls, \$4. CINCINNATI, Aug. 12 .- Cattle steady at \$3

Hogs steady at \$3.65@4.75. Sheep steady at \$2.25@4.15; lambs strong at

an Infantile Snub.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The children of the very poor, who so often have the privilege of being dirty, and the children of the rich, who haven't, frequently in these tanning days look very much alike in the color of their skins. Down near one of the railroad wharves the Saunterer happened to notice two youngsters carefully taking each other in. The one was dressed rather raggedly, but wore a clean little collar and a freshly washed and shined face; the other, his hand in his nurse's, was evidently just back from a

stay at the shore, and was as brown as a The child of the people broke the silence with a remark that displayed an innate aristocratic bearing that may yet cause him to emulate the noble example of the late American, Mr. Astor.

"Huh!" he sniffed, "look how clean my annoyed Mr. Rockefeller exceedingly, and "Huh!" he sniffed, "look how clean my face is! If yer so rich's all that, you'd better buy a cake o' soap an' let yer big sister

WORLD'S RICHEST

ANECDOTES ABOUT JOHN D. ROCKE-FELLER, AMERICA'S CROESUS.

Took a Vacation This Summer, th First in Ten Years-A Humorist in His Own Way.

Waldon Fawcett, in St. Louis Republic. The richest man in the world took the first vacation this summer that he has had in ten years. His name is John D. Rockefeller. His wealth figures well into the hundreds of millions. He has worked ten hours a day, six days in the week, for more than thirty years in order to bring himself to a point where he felt that he could be as merry as the average New York dry goods clerk who goes to the country for a summer's holiday. In his whole life-although, as I have said, he is the richest man in the world-he has only been across the American continent three times and been twice to Europe. These trips were not vacation

trips. They concerned business. with him his wife, his children and a party of relatives and friends across the continent and afterwards to Alaska. The richest man in the world amused himself on the way by talking with the poorest people he could find; by doing those things which ordinary travelers do, and eventually by climbing a glacier. In all, he covered more than ten thousand miles by boat, by railway and by stage coach, and he devoted less than five weeks to his holiday.

The trip was unique with Mr. Rockefeller because it offered him the first opportunity he has had for many years of getting really | time ago that Mr. Rockefeller is practically near to the people of the country. He himself had begun as a poor man; as a discredcars; No. 4, 2; No. 3 yellow, 2; No. 3 mixed, 4; ited man; as a man whose dreams of the No. 4, 2; total, 30 cars. Oats: No. 2 white, 1 car; advantages of concentrated wealth came near to making him a madman in the opinion of his fellows. When his success finally came to him it came with a vast rush—a rush which has probably never been equaled in the career of any other man. rush which has probably never been equaled in the career of any other man. But before it had come he was forced to suffer all the privations which had been | what he styles a cup of tea or coffee, but known by the people whom he talked with it consists merely of on this Western journey. Only once on the ness. He went from New York to San Francisco and from San Francisco to

No presidential candidate on a campaign study the populace than Mr. Rockefeller did as he went through the West. The condition of the people, the state of the crops, the business prospects-everything that could possibly affect the common folk of the country he asked the most minute questions about. Once off his train and his conversation was with bootblacks, porters, farmers, sallors and miners, almost exclu-

sively.

The trip itself, with its novel experiences, was an immense relaxation for the millionaire. This was shown when, as the spe-cial train speeded westward, he leaned back in a chair in the observation car and said, with enthusiasm: "This is the way to travel." It was not of this luxurious equipment that Mr. Rockefeller was thinking as he said this. This was evident when he | terval he was ashore with some of the added: "I love tranquillity. Here we are, away from all strife and struggling, a party of good friends. It reminds me of my boyof good friends. It reminds me of my boy-hood days in New York State, when we on the stock market. When during a stage went to a picnic.'

THE MAGNATE AND HIS SON. relations existing between him and his only son, John D. Rockefeller, jr. Young Rockefeller has passed his twenty-sixth year. John D. Rockefeller should die to-morrow into his father's place in the direction of all the great enterprises in which the elder Mr. Rockefeller is a moving spirit. The young man has gained his educational equipment to a great extent in the school of practical experience. His college course was interrupted by ill health, and he went off for a year to ride horseback and split wood at a suburban home. He still prache is now a director-and a very active one-in companies conducting all sorts of

business enterprises in all parts of the It was John, jr., who had full and com-plete management of the trip from mapping out the itinerary to superintending the checking of baggage. He even looked after the "tipping" at a restaurant where the party had stopped for luncheon. One of the members of the party, struck by the sad face of a delicate-appearing waitress, slipped a half-dollar in her hand, as he supposed, surreptitiously. As he was leaving the room John D. Rockefeller did the same. An hour later, however, he approached the fellow-traveler, saying, reproachfully, "You did wrong in feeing that girl and I did wrong: John tells me that he gave all the waiters \$5 and he requests that we fee no

Almost every day, from start to finish Mr. Rockefeller met with an interesting adventure that resulted in what he called a "good time," but he probably had more fun out of an hour spent in a Tacoma, Wash., courtroom, than he had at any other place. He and his particular "chum" among his party went out to see the sights in Tacom in an orderly, elderly gentlemanly way. They traveled "incog." and strayed into the courtroom, where a damage case was on trial. The plaintiff and defendant had had a free-and-easy street fight, resulting in considerable damage to the plaintiff, who, o get even, sought money damages. With his chum the oil magnate climbed into seats in the back of the room. The trial was almost as free and easy as the fight had been, and the two voyagers from the East fairly ached with surpressed laughter. But out of respect to the digni-fied court, they contained themselves until an adjournment was announced. Then they rolled out into the street and laughed unti the tears rolled down their cheeks. For Suddenly Mr. Rockefeller's face straightened out, and he pulled himself together with a jerk.

"Here, stop that. Stop it at once. W must behave ourselves. Here comes th And behave themselves they did in order that his honor might not be scandalized Unfortunately for the millionaire's goo time, an evening paper printed the fact that he had attended the trial. The result was that when the two chums got around to the courtroom the next day it was packed with a crowd of people curious to see the king of the Standard Oil. Mr. Rockefeller was disgusted, as he does not enjoy the center of the stage. Without waiting for

the end of the trial he got out. JOE HAZARD MEFTS THE RICH MAN. Tacoma was the scene also of another incident. A roughly dressed, powerful- One good looking young fellow, more enterlooking fellow approached the president of the Standard Oil Company on the street with the query:

"Say, would you mind telling me your "No, certainly not, if you will tell me was the reply. Names were exyours. "My name's Joe Hazard," said the stran-"And mine's John D. Rockefeller," w the cheery response. "Glad to meet you, Mr. Rockefeller."
"And I am very glad to meet you, M

Hazard.

Joe, who is a well known politician of Tacoma, was consumed with a desire to be really hospitable and ask the visitor to "have something." But he had heard that Mr. Rockefeller is a strict Baptist and a temperance man, and restrained himself. As the next best thing, Joe assured tha visitor that Tacoma was mighty glad to entertain such distinguished company, a compliment that the oil king received wit becoming modesty. Then they talked of the advantages offered by the West to the justling young man, of the weather, of the crops, of the Klondike and of politics in a guarded sort of way, and then they parted after a hearty handshake, Joe saying: "Hope you will be out this way again,
Mr. Rockefeller."
"I certainly hope so." was the response.
"If you are ever in New York come and see the story of his meeting with the famous

once, after he had been introduced to several men, each in turn, being designated as "a good Baptist," he remarked in an impatient way aside:

simply because he is a Baptist. It is far more important that he should be a good man and a good citizen." Time and again during his travels the millionaire declined requests to aid in raising the debt from some church. To one such applicant he said:
"In the first place I cannot oblige you

tion and I never contribute under any other circumstances. You had best apply to the mission people for assistance. Last year I contributed \$1,000,000 through the it wisely. I might make a mistake." En route to Alaska on the steamer Cottage City religious services were conducted by Bishop Howe, an earnest man, who hap-pened to be a passenger. The congregation was dispersing at the conclusion of the service when Mr. Rockefeller hastily suggested that a collection be taken. Later some one inquired of the bishop whether he had had a good offering.

was contributed, and there was one \$50 That the generosity of the most promi nent living Baptist is by no means reproven when, in leaving a small Congregational Church gathering at Douglas, Alaska, he slipped a \$50 bill into the hand of the pastor. "I wish you could help us pay a debt of \$480 on our church, Mr. Rockefeller," ven-tured the minister rather timidly, after he

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "more than \$70

had expressed his thanks for the contribu-"It would be very unfortunate for you I did," rejoined the millionaire. "You This summer in two private cars he took with him his wife, his children and a party of whom is making from \$3 to \$5 per day. Induce them to pay the debt. It will cement your church organization as nothing else possibly could."

> A GOOD TRAVELER. All Mr. Rockefeller's journeyings have demonstrated that he is what is known as a good traveler in every sense of the term That this is so must be attributed in great measure to his constant observance of the simple rules of health, which is doubtless due to unimpaired vigor of mind

physically perfect, a living embodiment of the rules of healthful living. Whenever it is possible, whether traveling or at home, the Standard Oil king sleeps several hours in the middle of the day. De spite this fact, however, he almost invariably retires early, and is up by 6 or 7 o'clock partakes of any liquid refreshments save milk or hot water. Occasionally he sips beverage, as it is ordinarily served, at table, on this Western journey. Only once on the diluted in a cupful of hot water. He has entire trip did he speak of his own busi- never used tobacco in any form.

Of all lealthful sports and pastimes Mr. Rockefeller is extremely fond. Like all the members of his family, he is a superb horse-Alaska and back without referring to his back rider, and during the winter months affairs, except when he told why the Stand- he enters into the pastime of skating with ard Oil Company has been unwilling to re- all the enthusiasm of a boy. At the same time the rich man is something of a fad dist. A few years ago the bicycle held the tour ever showed a greater eagerness to foremost place in his affections, but now golf is pre-eminent. Through it all, however, he remains steadfast in his loyalty to quoits, and it would doubtless surprise some of the financier's associates to be told that he is the inventor not only of an improved type of quoit, but also of an ingenious post, which, by reason of a rubber attachment, will spring back into place when struck by

The distinctive feature of Mr. Rockefeller's indulgence in any sport is his great ambition to excel and his light regard for any pastime which has not competitive opportunities. His fiercely contested games of quoits with a blacksmith at Lakewood a few years ago constitute one of the tradi-tions of that resort. On his trip to Alaska whenever the boat stopped for a brief inmasculine members of the party playing "duck on the rock" with all the zest that trip to California a huge snake crossed the path Mr. Rockefeller was the first to sing The trip afforded to all those about Mr.

Rockefeller a demonstration of the ideal

ONCE ANGRY. A man who has traveled with the founder of its teeth." of the Standard Oil Company for more than Shrewd business men have told me that if 40,000 miles in this country and Europe told me recently that only on one occasion did his son is in every way competent to step he ever see him angry. This was when a tramp accosted him at a small station of the Central Pacific Railroad. When he re-entered the car he remarked that the tramps made him mad. His dislike of the vagrants was again illustrated during this trip. At a way station a member of the party who was strolling up and down the station plattices wood-splitting every morning in the stable yard of his New York residence, but tramp who accosted him.

tramp who accosted him.
"Did you give that man anything?" inquired Mr. Rockefeller, coming to the scene. 'You shouldn't have done it. He will be back after another quarter before we are

Sure enough, before the train moved out the fellow returned, and, sidling up to his benefactor, said appealingly: "Say, couldn't you give me another quar ter so I can get a good square meal?" Mr. Rockefeller was close by, but the man appealed to again allowed his generosity to get the best of him, although he related afterward that he received a "terrible overhaul

ing" for it. There are any number of men who would give lots of money for advice from so ex-alted a money maker, but Mr. Rockefeller s notoriously reserved ordinarily. On his vacation trip, however, he gave advice right and left with a freedom that would have amazed his associates in the big Standard Oil building in New York. While in Seattle he clambered into a bootblack's chair and forthwith engaged the "operator" in coneach day?" he asked.

"Oh, twenty or thirty." "And you make \$2.00 or \$3.00?" "Oh, yes; at least that much."
"And do you save any of it?" "Yes; I put money in the bank regularly."
"That is right, my boy. Always remember that economy is wealth."

When the Rockefeller party started from Wawona for the picnic among the huge trees of California, Lieutenant McMaster of the United States army, who could not accompany them himself, sent his guide, a Jole. To this man the millionaire took a great liking.

As for the guide, Lieutenant McMaster wrote afterwards that Mr. Rockefeller had "completely hypnotized" him. This hypnotizing had been accomplished by the mil lionaire in a most unscientific manner. He won the Pole's heart completely by dis-cussing with him at great length the best methods of farming and stockraising, and had finally advised that the Pole devote his entire time to raising hogs. Nothing on earth could now induce the Pole to go into any other pursuit.

Another stock raiser, too, gained the interest of the great millionaire. This was a man whom we met at one of the forts who had just paid a freight bill of \$246 to take three cows to Alaska, where he could sell the milk for \$2 a gallon. This enterprising genius was a man after Rockefeller's own heart.

INTERVIEWS THE INTERVIEWER It was curious to watch the efforts of th reporters to interview the famous traveler. "close" to his quarry, and with a polite bow, asked:

"Mr. Rockefeller, may I interview you?" "Yes, if you will deal fairly with me," was the cheery reply. When the young man rose to go some lit

tle time later, he said laughingly:

"I forgot to say, Mr. Rockefeller, that think it is you that has interviewed me.' No doubt many of the persons who met the Rockefeller party during the trip were struck by the perfect understanding and good fellowship existing between the mem-bers of the family. This is characteristic. Mr. Rockefeller almost invariably counsels with his wife in regard to all questions which concern him, and it would doubtless surprise many shrewd financiers to learn that many a deal which has at once caused admiration in the business world has been talked over and revolved in all its phases in the Rockefeller family circle for weeks before its consummation. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller have the good

old-fashioned way of addressing each other as "papa" and "mamma," and during their journey they furnished a fine illustration of complete domestic happiness to those who were fortunate to meet them and to be with them. They both relish a good story, and Mr. Rockefeller generally had one that was apt. One of these stories and its sequel were especially good. The millionair noticed that one of his guests was read ing an Episcopal prayer book, and turning to his wife he said: "Mamma, I see Mr. Blank is an Episcopallan."

"Yes?" replied Mrs. Rockefeller.
"Yes," her husband went on, " and minds me of a story. A man was about be hanged in New York State. Just as a hood was being drawn over his face the discopal clergyman who was in attendyielded most easily in the early trading came back most readily, and, as a rule, show the best net gains of the day. Shorts

-Boston Quotations.—

-Boston

anything to say. The man looked at him stolidly for a moment and then said: "I'll see you later."

The laugh was on the gentleman with the prayer book, but he got even It was the custom in the Rockefeller party for all those we remained to severely "In the first place I cannot oblige you catechise, upon his return, any member who because I have had no opportunity to made a side excursion. When the generamine a report of your financial conditions who had been made the butt of Mr. Rockefeller's joke rejoined the party after a morning's walk a few days later, he delivered a glowing eulogy on the fine fish he had seen on a visit to the market. "There mission officials because I felt sure that was a fish there of the most peculiar appearance, which they told me they called Baptist fish," he finally ventured. "Baptist fish! That's curious. Why is that?" inquired Mr. Rockefeller innocent-

"Well," replied the other, with countenance, but gleaming eyes, "they said that they did not keep long out of

The shout of laughter that went up could have been heard half a block away, and Mr. Rockefeller joined in it as heartily as the rest. Laughter, by the way, was the chief characteristic of the trip. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, up to Alaska and back again, the company was laughing and jolly and happy as any lot of children let loose for a fine holiday. And Mr. Rockefeller al-ways led the sport. His millions, during this trip at least, weighed on him as light-ly as a feather. He was a schoolboy once

READING ON TRAINS. Vacation Travelers May Do Their Eyes Much Harm.

Buffalo Express. "Yes, the vacation season is hard on the eyes," said Dr. Julius Pohlman, in answer to a question. Dr. Pohlman conducted a course of lectures last year at Chautauqua on "Eating and Seeing," and his talk was practically a continuation of the addresses

"Persons going away to rest or coming back to work almost invariably use their eyes while on the train. If they do not read they watch the scenery. You seldom see a person reclining comfortably-even on high-back'-paying no attention either to a book or the fence posts just outside the window. The worst of it is that the books and body despite his sixty years. His that are sold on the trains are usually in physician, Dr. H. F. Biggar, told me some the poorest of print. The paper is cheap and thin, and of a dull color—drab or gray rather than white. The type does not show up nearly as distinctly as it should. But everybody knows reading should not be done on a train in motion, and everybody reads just the same, so why should I talk? The best lesson I can give is to show these four photographs. They are all of the same group of students. In the freshman year, you see, there were only two wearing glasses; in the sophomore year there were more; in the junior still more, and in the senior-year photograph there are only two ing to the gallery." This is not to say that without glasses. The first year showed two he does not appreciate his own enviable powith glasses, the fourth year two without. Now, there was trouble the first year some- sition in the history of the country, but, where in every one of those eyes that ulti- rather, that he strikes to a nicety the continued hard work that made the defect more noticeable. It is just so with reading on a train; a perfect eye-of which there are few-will stand the strain without any danger. I read almost constantly when traveling, but I do not prescribe such a

course for other people. "When traveling by train and reading you try to hold the book or paper steady, but the types jiggle irregularly back and forth as the result of the motion of the car and the shakiness of your hand. Your eyes also do a deal of dancing, not only in pursuit of the bobbing letters, but, in addition because you also are shaken about more or less by the motion of the train. Imagine the effect on the muscles of the eye! First, mind you, the eye itself has an unsteady rest; second, it is trying to fasten itself on that which is more unsteady still. I wonder more people are not bothered with de-

"But reading is not the only ill. Fix your eye on things close to the car-on flowers, fence posts, culverts, trees-and the ef-fect is as bad as would be brought on by the toothache long before learning its cause and attempting a cure, but people go on ruining their eyes right along for the sake either of killing or economizing a trifle of time. A headache is the first warning, but that becomes common after a while and is heeded, any more than the headache that follows unwise eating. There is closer connection between the stomach and the eyes on one side and a headache on the other than most people imagine, but perhaps the public some day will be willing to watch out for its eyes as well as with them, just as it is being taught to take care

MILLIONS OF DICE.

They Are Made of Various Materials and Sold in Large Numbers.

New York Sun.

The bone dice used in the United States are all imported from France, though it may be that the bone of which they are made came originally from this country. They are made in a manufacturing district not far from Paris in which are produced various articles of bone and also things partly of bone, as, for instance, tooth brushes. Bone dice are made in eleven sizes, from 0 to 10, inclusive, and in each of these sizes they are made both square and round-cornered "Yes, I gave him a quarter," was the re- | as are all other kinds of dice. In all kinds of dice there are sold of the square-cornered variety ten times, perhaps twenty times, as many as of those made with rounded corners. Round-cornered dice are often used in playing backgammon; they wear a board less than square-cornered dice would and roll easier. There are made some black bone dice with white spots, but the sale of these is comparatively very limited. The great majority of the very large num-ber of bone dice sold are in the form of the familiar white cubes with black spots. Celluloid dice, which are made in this country, are of both opaque and transparent material. The transparent dice are made in saffron color, in magenta and in green; the opaque in imitation of ivory. The imita-tion-ivory dice are finished in various ways as to the color of the spots, some being made with black spots and some with spots of blue and some with red spots. The spots on the various transparent dice are made white. These various kinds of celluloid dice are made in seven sizes. There are made in celluloid two styles of | photographer combine to furnish him a taining on its eight faces representations of the seven, eight, nine, ten, jack, queen, king

and ace of ordinary playing cards; the other poker dice is cube-shaped, containing on its faces, instead of the spot, numbering from one to six, as seen on common dice, representations of the ordinary playing card from the nine-spot to the ace, inclusive. Dice are made in various sizes of vege table ivory, of ivory and of pearl. The mos costly dice are those of pearl. A set of five of medium size would cost at retall about \$7.50. Some of the bone dice are very cheap, dice of small size selling at retail for a cent apiece, or 10 cents a dozen. A considerable number of dice of one kind and another are sold for use in the household. All cabinets made to hold cards and counters and so on have a compartment for dice, which are part of the equipment, and many dice for such use are sold separately. Take it altogether, the consumption of dice in this country amounts to millions an-

In the Astor Tenements.

Jacob A. Rifs, in August Atlantic. In the Astor tenements, in Elizabeth street, where we found forty-three families living in rooms intended for sixteen, I saw women finishing "pants" at 30 cents a day. Some of the garments were of good grade, and some of poor; some of them were soldiers' trousers, made for the government; but whether they received 5, 7, 8 or 10 cents a pair, it came to 30 cents a day, except in a single instance, in which two women, sewing from 5 in the morning till 11 o'clock one good looking young reliow, more enter- at night, were able, being practiced hands, prising than most of the others, finally got to finish "forty-five pants" at 3½ cents a pair, and so, made together over \$1.50. They were content, even happy. I suppose seemed wealth to them, coming from a land where a Parisian investigator of repute found three lire (not quite 60 cents) per month, a girl's wages. I remember one of those flats, poor and dingy, yet with signs of the instinctive

groping toward orderly arrangement which I have observed so many times, and take to be evidence that, in better surroundings, much might be made of these people Clothes were hung to dry on a line strung the whole length of the room. Upon couches at the wall some men were snoring. They were the boarders. The "man" was out, shoveling snow with the midnight shift. out, shoveling snow with the midnight shift.

By a lamp with brown paper shade, over at the window, sat two women, sewing. One had a baby on her lap. Two sweet little cherubs, nearly naked, slept on a pile of unfinished "pants," and smiled in their sleep. A girl of six or seven dozed in a child's rocker between the two workers, with her head hanging down on one side.

The mother proposed it up with her elbow.

Say what the move will be. There is some talk of his taking the ship to Greece, thence to Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Gibraltar, and so home; and if this is not exactly, it is at least approximately the programme.

Success of Well-Known Proverbs.

Home Companion.

Nine persons out of ten attribute the The mother propped it up with her elbow as she sewed. They were all there, and happy in being together even in such a place. On a corner shelf burned a night lamp before a cheap print of the Mother of God, flanked by two green bottles, which, seen at a certain angle, made quite a festive

Possible Ruse.

"When I asked your father if I might hope to make you my wife." exclaimed Wilfred, striving to be calm, "he knocked me down and kicked me in the tace." "My darling!" cried Constance, impulsive-ly, and threw herself into his arms. resently the sober second thought "Does pape really object to you?" she now used, "or is it only a ruse of his to get

SOME DETAILS THAT CABLE DIS-PATCHES FAILED TO GIVE.

The Admiral Thoroughly Enjoying Himself-His Skill in Evading Interviewers-Keeps His Secrets.

Guy Wetmore Carryl, in Harper's Weekly. This side of American ports there cansurely be found no happier Yankees than the Olympia's blue-jackets, turned loose today in the streets of Trieste after twentyfour days of confinement aboard ship. For, on reaching the plague-stricken neighborhood of the Suez canal, Admiral Dewey, far-sighted as always, chose the lesser of two evils-restraint in the matter of shore leave and fresh provisions, rather than a very probable quarantine at the first European port. Hence it was that the Olympia was able to slide to her moorings off the water front of Trieste with a clean bill of health, excepting only the fast-vanishing traces of a few cases of climatic fever. And from admiral to apprentice there is but one opinion-an extreme gratitude that the ship is once more in temperate waters and halfway home. As one of the first men ashore expressed it, "It's a slow town-but it's

It is probable that, considered only as a man, and entirely apart from what he has accomplished in the Philippines, Admiral Dewey has never appeared, and never will appear, to greater advantage than now. Relieved for the time being of responsibility. and as yet unassailed by the flood of popular acclaim which bids fair to overwhelm him on his return to New York, he is as care-free and light-hearted as a boy, gracious and accessible to all comers, readily interested and amused, and-for it is time that a spoke was put in gossip's wheel -in the best of hearth and spirits.

In Admiral Dewey, as he is to-day, two qualities are remarkable. He entirely lacks the art of what has aptly been called "playgolden mean between false modesty and unof the Olympia's exploits at Manila, and frankly pleased at his own resultant advancement. In a word, there is no pose. "You know," he says, "that there is something romantic about the Philippines. They are far enough away to appeal to the public's sense of the dramatic. Cuba is too near. And when we sailed for Manila I said to some of my officers, "This time we are just about going to hit the popular taste'-and I think we just about did." That is entirely characteristic and refreshing

HE ANSWERS QUESTIONS. To come to the second quality, the occasion seemed favorable for a leading question, and one of the American journalists present put in a word: "There has been some comment, admiral, on your leaving the Philippines before the close of the campaign-some talk of a Cabinet office or the presidency. Will you tell us why you are going back just at this time?" A shrewd reading. Why will people persist in injuring back just at this time?" A shrewd ing themselves? You don't have to have twinkle in Dewey's eyes was all that showed he saw the trap. "Do you remember," he answered, "what the blacksmith's reason was for thrashing the parson? Well, he wanted to-and could." And that again is entirely characteristic. For this man, in whom all America is interested, and from whom all American journals are endeavor-ing to worm some significant admission, has reduced the question of being interhas reduced the question of being interviewed to an exact science. "Aguinaldo?" he says. "Yes, he's a brat—just a brat. By the bye, I must show you that cigarette case he gave me. Pretty, isn't it?" Or: "What are my plans? Well, I came to Trieste because I remembered the climate, and we all wanted to get ashore. Now, there's Bob; he's my chow dog, you know. Hasn't been ashore for twenty-four days. Poor Bob!" And, to quote a popular phrase, "there you are!" One thing is supremely evident-now, or at any other time, Admiral Dewey is not going to talk for

It is but a small shadow that the coming event of the Olympia's return to New York has cast before upon Trieste. Officialdom was represented on the ship's arrival by Mr. Addison Clay Harris, American minister to Austro-Hungary, who, with his first secretary, Mr. Herdliska, and Captain Beehler naval attache to the American legation at Berlin, Vienna and Rome, arrived Mon-day night. Minister Harris called upon the admiral to extend a welcome to Austria and to Europe, and the next day this call was formally returned. To this exchange of visits, and to four or five others paid by the French and English consuls, the ceremo of the occasion was limited. An informal banquet given ashore by Minister Harris, and confined entirely to American officials and the Olympia's officers, and a second one given aboard the flagship, and even more restricted as regards the number present—these have been the only outward and visible signs by which the Triestini have been ble signs by which the Triestini have been enabled to gauge their visitor's importance. And as for the Americans, neither at the dinners nor during the official calls has the admiral let fall a single word which the most ingenious mind could twist into an opinion upon the political or international problems of the United States.

PURSUED BY PHOTOGRAPHERS. Even in this sleepy corner of the Adriatic however, the amateur and the professional proof that there is no rest for the weary. His objection to posing before the camera has grown in these recent months from something a little stronger than rejuctance to the proportions of direct refusal. But his footsteps are checked by the click of the kodak, and at every street corner there is a leveled camera waiting to snap at him as the carriage passes. At present the experience is more of a novelty than a nuisance, and the admiral is greatly amused at the assiduity with which he is thus pursued. If he knows the photographer by sight, he calls from his carriage or his barge: "Hello!
At it again?" or, "Did you get a good one?"
Already the mail which pours in upon the admiral has grown to appalling proportions. Every tenpenny newspaper rhymester who has written four stanzas entitled "The Man that Swept the Sea," or "Dewey's Daring Deed"-these are actual titles-incloses his little clipping in a four-page letter, in the hope of an autograph reply, and equally indefatigable is the fond parent of George Dewey Smith and Georgiana Dewey Jones. 'More than a thousand children name after me!" says the admiral. "Think of it! Isn't that awful?" But he keeps all their photographs, if it is any consolation to their parents to receive this assurance. Ashore the streets are full of bluejackets. From a conversational standpoint the combination of a Yankee tar who speaks no language but his own, and that in a fashion peculiar to himself, and a Dalmatian street peddles with pipes, cigarette holders, and red slippers for sale, and no knowledge of any rational tongue-from a conversationa standpoint this is a thing of wonderful and fearful complexity. But the bluejacket is

crew are unanimous in their eagerness to reach New York. Meanwhile the time is beguiled by one standard jest—to clap a comrade on the shoulder and say, "Are you a hero?" "Oh yes, I'm a hero!" is the inevitable reply. To return once more to Admiral Dewey his plans are known to himself alone. has cultivated, it would seem, the art of effectually keeping his secrets, and until a particular move is made no one is able to say what the move will be. There is some

usually the victor, and bears off the trophy in exchange for about half the price orig-

of the pleasures of Trieste, the Olympia's

inally asked. But whatever their enjoyme

Nine persons out of ten attribute the well known expression, "Man proposes, but God disposes," to the Bible, but it was good Thomas a Kempls who said it in his "Imi-tation of Christ." Another often-used ex-pression is "Comparisons are odious." This is properly, so far as English literature is concerned, attributed to John Fortescue, who flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century, but we find it in Cervantes, Mar-lowe, Burton and Herbert, while Heywood has it among his proverbs. Shakespear in his "Much Ado About Nothing" para-phrased it into "Comparisons are odorous," and in this form the saying has almost as much currency as in the original. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is generally thought to be a text from the Bible. And in substance it is, for King Solomon said "He that spareth the rod hateth his son," but it was found in Butler's "Hudibras" in the neater form in which it is usually quoted.